sections when all may be over. We may have week, when all may be over. We may have the week, when all may be over. We may have been all the work of the man and the work of th

wil insist that there shall be a Minister able to do, without impediment or delay, whatever he may deem necessary for the prosecution of the war, and who will be without excuse for the neglect of any neces-

THE LONDON PRESS AND THE WAR.

THE LONDON PRESS AND THE WAR.

From The Leaden Times, Jan. 27.

Few sessions have passed of late years without an elaborate attack being made by some member of Parliament upon the policy and conduct of this journal; and lest night Lord Winchilses roared againstles with a viger that, but for the mass of buildings and the traffic between Westminster and Blackfriars, would certainly have given us the pleasure of hearing his remarks without leaving the spot where we write. The whole of his vehement address to his brother Pers on the course acopted by The Times since the war in the Crimes took as unfavorable turn may, however, be summed up in a single phrase—Lord Winchilsea is not of our opinion. We are so unfortunate as to differ from him upon the propriety of laying before the country an exact and unvarnished account of the condition of our forces, Lord Winchilsea is all for keeping the country in the dark. Upon this point we join issue with him, but we would preface the few remarks we shall offer in reply to Lord Winchilsea's attack upon us by assuring him that from as he has no "vituperation" to fear. We do not "vituperate" any Englishman—be he Peer or be he peasant—who fearlessly and conscientiously erdeavors to discharge his duty to his country. We may deny his facts if they be founded on error—we may arraign his opinious if they be calculated to mislead the judgment of the colintry, and more especially so at a most critical and anxious period—but we shall do so with the dignity of men who respect an antagonist because they resepect themselves. nere especially so at a most critical and anxious period—but we shall do so with the dignity of men who respect an antagonist because they resepect themselves. Had Lark Winchilsea been in any way mixed up with the conduct of this ill starred expedition—had he been responsible in any degree for its scand-lous inefficiency—had we him to thank for maintaining incompetent persons in their posts after their incompetency had been discovered, we should speak of him in a very different tone. But, as the matter stands, it is for the English nation to decide between the English press \$2.0 these members of the House of Peers who think that it would have been for the general advantage that the public should have been kept in utter ignomance of a true state of affairs in our camp before Sevestopol until last night, when a Ministerial difference set Lord John Kussell free to tell the whole truth, as we have told it long ago. The question, even so, is not stated in its full force, for, if the official correspondents of the public journals were denied access to our camp, unofficial correspondents would start up as they have done—by hundreds and by tho assands, whose murmurs and complaints would be for warded home for publication. Were we to close our columns to the complaints of these unfortunate persons a dozen journals would be set up within the week, which would earn for their projectors a handsome return for the capital invested by the mere publication of scrape of listers from the seat of war. When millions of read-tra are arxious for the smallest acrap of intelligence of the kind, can any man who has attained to years of discretion entertain a doubt that they will be furnished with it through one channel or another! If we did not do it, somebody else would, and Lord Winchilsea, the endy method by which he could attain the end at which he appears to alm. A law of a restrictive character directed against the Press, as a the case of the continental States, might, no doubt,

if it could be carried and maintained, reduce the Pres

if it could be carried and management, proceeding of this country into an abject dependence upon the Government. If he would stop the stream, he must do so at the fountain beat; but it would be a very unsafe course for the Legichture to venture upon such a step. He must be a bold man who in the middle of the nineteesath century, should endeavor to heep the country in darkness, in order that such blunders as have cost us 40,000 men, and plunged a nation into mourning should escape observation and censure, until the truth, in its full horror, was made known. We are far enough from writing in a spirit of bravado; there has been, of late, too much bravado; but we warn Level Winchiless, and any other peer who may share his views, to consider the probable cost to themselves of a crusade against the Press before they commence the attack. We are much mistaken, or they would seen discover, in a very significant manner, that England does not exist for the convenience of the House of Peers. It may be well for them that even "the 29th Bulletin" will not now take the nation altogether by surprise. We shall not now hear, as Paris did in 1812, on once day that the sarny was victorious; on the next that it no longer existed.

The one point which appears to have aggravated poor Lord Winchilses more than another is, that his fried Lorc Ragian has been called before the bar of public opinion for alleged diaregard of the comfort, nay, of the lives, of his soldiers. Lord Winchilsea-who prefeced his speech by an expression of his constiction that he would be exposed to "vituperation, pronounces this occusation to be a "false, foul, and maniginant calumny." Surely, had we needed a pretent for "vituperation," here is one. We decline, however, the contest to which Lord Winchilsea will in the surface of the case. Have the accusation directed against Lord Ragian proceeded at all from the correspondent of The Times? From the 4th to the lotter of the case. Have the accuser, nor our orrespondent, that: Lord Winchilsea would have it—by the o Ragian.
The Duke of Newcastle, in his answer to Lord

Wieglies, refrained from the ide attempt to deay any longer the substantial truth of the statements forwarded to us by the correspondents of this journal. The time for denial was, indeed, past, while Lord John Russell in the other Howe was painting in stronger words than even our eloquent correspondent could use, and with all the authority of a Minister was describing the condition of our army as "painful," horrible, and heartrending." One a Mul revelation after another has confirmed the dark resulting of the statements which, in the first instance, were treated with indifference or contempt. The Duke of Newcestle's present complaint is that we have only spoken with too much truth. He says that the London Press is the most active agent for the information of the Russian Czar and his advisers at St. Petersburg, Lerd Raglan, upon two occasions, has complained that valuable information has been afforded to the eventy rus London and St. Petersburgh, through the public journals. To this we can only resply that, whatever may have been the case with other journals, Prince Menchikoff has received very little intelligence of much service to his operations through Printing House-square. When the appeal of which the Duke speaks was made to us, we offered, as he well knows, to suppress not only all that could possibly assist the enemy in our correspondence from the Crimea, but also all the intelligence of naval and military movements here which we believed, and still believe to be of much greater importance. The Duke did not think this necessary, but our offer and his reply remain, and can be produced. We can only be an swerable for ourselves, and must leave our contemporaries to do as much. We may, however, comfort ourselves with the reflection that the Duke of Newcantle does not impugnour patriotism; he simply calls our discretion in question, and as the army in the Crimea, the great mass of Englishmen, both Houses of Parliament, and even his own collegance, appear to be of the same way in the trenches which have been gr

KOSSUTH TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRIENDS: You have sent me your "Christian Appeal," pleading pence at any price, not because you held the present war unnecessary impolitic, or directed toward a wrong issue; but because you hold all war to be unlawful under the Gospel dispensation.

I have considered your argument attentively. Bear with me, for meeting you with conscientious sincerity on your cwn ground, by a public answer to your public appeal. cappeal.
The Gospel is your authority. It is to the Gospel

lie appeal.

The Gespel is your authority. It is to the Gespel that I appeal against your false dectrine. I call on ye to submit to the words of Him when you invoke:

"When ye shall been of wars and commotions, be not terrified, for these things must first come to pass, but the end is not by and by. Nation shall rise against ration, and kingdom against hingdom."

Thus says the LORD. Submit to his decrees.

And, "think not that I am come to send peace on "earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword."

Thus, says the LORD, whom ye call 'the Prince of Peace." And His words are wisdom justice and truth—Freedem on earth, salvation in eteraity, is the alm to which mankind is called. We have a "Fatter" in Heaven. That is a word of immease meaning, and full of love. A father cannot have doomed his children to thraidom, oppression and perdition. To believe the contagraph is happheny. "But the sad" is not by-and-by." Like as we see in Geology, that the work of creation is still going on, hour by hour increasantly, just so we see a rayoistica of His

will increase thy propounded in history. Know ye of one single people delivered from thraidom by some other means than the sword! There is none, and none ever has been. Therefore is it that the Lord has said "these things must first come to pass." It is therefore the Lord says, "I came not to sen! "peace, but assword."

Respect the word of the Lard, do not revolt against the revelation of the will of our Father in Heaven.

To allow iniquity to bear the sway, when the sword could have arrested it—to rivet the chains of oppression over nationa by treaties, when the sword could have severed the chains—is a work of iniquity, and not of peace.

not of peace.

To plead for impunity to tyrants, for their encroaching upon the reighbor's house, or for oppressing, fleecing, and torturing nations, is so much as to plead immunity to the wolves, for devouring the theep.

Does it not strike you that to call iniquity and the process in the them were name of peace is process, the process in the case page of peace is process.

Does it not strike you that to call iniquity and oppression by the sweet name of peace is profanation and blasphemy!
You preach "Peace to tyrants, and good will to "oppressors;" does not your conscience tell you that by so doing you are preaching against the rights war of man, and ill will to humanity!
If the thief breaks into your house, and ro be you of your cilver, do you give him your gold to boot for the sake of peace; or do you call on the policems at to bring the thief to judgment, that he may be punished, and your property restored! Whish do you do!
And where is the tribunal to which oppressed nations may appeal, against the crowned robbers of their peace and happiness, if it be not the sword!

"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is to "be been down and cast in the fire," says the Lord. Is there a tree worse than injustice and tyrang? Yet you plead peace to the bad tree, that mankind be forced to eat its poisonous fruit—oppression. Is that charity!

tharity!

For yourself, who (thanks to Cromwell's sword)
have no oppression to suffer, it is very well to say:

Don't war; let us have peace, that we may in tranquillity devote our energies to the peaceful pursuits
of commerce and industry, and thus continue to

thrive.

But Eurspe is oppressed. Thrive, and be blessed. I will not say unto you, "Lay not up for yourselves" treasures upon earth, because ye cannot serve God" and mamoon." I will not say so unto you, because you are conspicuous by meek social virtue, and by private charity. I would only ask your Do you mean that your religion commands you to be charitable only toward the passing private sufferings of men, and for bind you to be charitable toward the lasting public sufferings of nations!—of humanity? If such be your religion, then bear with me for telling you, that either you are not Christians, or your christianity is like the prayer of the Pharisees, "sounding brass," and tinking cymbals.

I am full of defects and fragilities: I know it. But I am deeply attached to the religion of my fathers. There was a period in my life and my Christian faith. I do not boast of the fact. I thank our Father in Heaven for having given me strength to be faithful to Christ. And I earnestly pray that all of you may be spared the trial. But I say unto you, Friends, if I were to learn that Christian religion forbids me to oppose wrong—to devote my heart, my arm, my blood, my life to the deliverance of nations from thraldom and oppression: if it would forbid me to fight for their freedom, wheat there is no other means to make them free, I would abjure the dogmas of Christianity, openly, for I would hold them to be a compound of hypocrity.

But, fortunately, that is not the case. Christian religion is essentially the religion of charity. Wo to them who make a difference between private and public charity—who make a difference between private and public charity—who my perhaps, say that you love them; they have your beast withes and your fervent prayers for their deliverance; only you would neither fight your selves, nor can approve of their fighting for it. You why, have your beast withes and your fervent prayers for their deliverance; only you would neither fight your selves, nor can approve of their fighting for it. You may, perh

I call on you to love your neighbors, the nations I call on you to love your neighbors, the nations.

I call on you to love the moral dignity of man; to love not the comforts and tranquil pursuits of the passing moment, but the lasting welfare of your own and of foreign nations. Patriotism is the noblest source of civic virtue, philanthropy the noblest source of social virtue, and justice the noblest source of political virtue. Christian religion unites this all, because it is charity. But "You may bestow all your goods to feed the poor and still have not charity," says the feed the poor, and still have not charity,"

Make deepots yield to justice and right without having them compelled by force of arms, and ye shall be bleszed. But, since you cannot do this, preach not impunible security to tyrants, by decrying necessary wars. For "These things must first come to past, says the Lord. As long as there is oppression wars must be, or else the tyrants, delivered from all fear of resistance, would soon reduce all mankind, by the aword, permanently to the condition of a herd of cattle, and of a flock of sheep—easy, to worse, for it is better to be a dumb brute than to be a man and not to be free. Oppression and tyrandy removed from earth, then comes the end of "these things which must first "come to pass." Free nations may enter a covenant of arbitration; tyrants never will, never can. They rule by the sword: they must be resisted by the sword, or else the wore peace will be blotted out from the records of coning events, and "sternal oppressions" substituted for it.

War is a terrible remedy; but a remedy it is. The fire burns seeme, but it warms all. The harricone unrots trees, and dashes the ships to fragments, and buries men in the deep; but it cleanses the earth, and keeps off stagnation from the air and the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do away with the hurricane? These things must be. So it is with just and necessary wars. Help to make them advantageous to mankind, but do not shout "Peace!" while there is oppression, or else you are guilty of shouting. "Tyranny"

I have seen a bust of William Penn, the lounder of the City of Friends, bearing the motto: "Par "querriar bello."

"Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to good willing men."

No It Alpharced Lenden, Jen 13, 1835. Make despots yield to justice and right without

No. 21 Alpha-road London, Jan. 15, 1855.

VARIOUS.

VARIOUS.

The British 22d, 25th, 96th, and 98th infantry, at present in India, are ordered to the Crimes, and it is expected that the 14th light dragoons and the 80th and 83d infantry will follow; their place in india with be filled by a new levy of irregular cavalry. The 10th European hussars are already on the way from Bombay.

Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, on his arrival at Folkastons, was presented by the inhabitants with a sword worth 150 guineas.

FRANCE.

From One Own Correspondent. Paris, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

People are not yet done with talking of the national lean. Partisans of Government, and the Government itself, through its more or less official organs, exult lobdly and long over the brilliant success of their great financial measure: \$100,-000,000 asked for, and more than four times that sum offered within a fortalght. The eagerness with which great and small capitalists subscribed to what is in effect five per cent. stock, is presented as proof of popular confidence in the Em-perer, and so of the stability of his Government. It is evident, however, that his Majorty takes no such cheerful view of the matter. The Three-

per Cents. offered at 65 and a fraction, payable in installments, running through a term of eighteen months, or cash down at four per cent. discount, with dividends calculated from a date months previous to the time of purchase-this is a good investment in France. People may well have confidence in the nature of the security. An explanation of their confidence is to be looked for, however, not in the strength of the Empire, but in the strength of the country, let who will rule it. They can hardly conceive the occurrence of cir-They can hardly conceive the occurrence of cir-cumstances presenting a stronger combination of temptation to bankruptcy, and excuse for bank-ruptcy, than did those of March, 1848. The dic-tatorial, irresponsible, sorely crowded Government of that time, resisted the temptation firmly, and rejected the excuse scornfully. The question of bankruptcy arose in the Committee of the Mem-bers, but cannot be said to have been entertained. bers, but cannot be said to have been entertained. The success of the Emperor's financial measure has, however, an undoubted political value. It has somewhat increased the number of small restiers. Now small restiers are notoriously a timid folk, and a money-counting. They dread revolution, because it sinks the quotations at the Bourse, and so temporarily sinks the nominal value of funds. Now, though they never mean to sell, it burts their feelings to see the funds go down. They ebjoy counting up the figures in the printed column of the quotations of the Bourse, as a miser enjoys counting his unproductive stocking full of gold pieces. They become, then, recruits to the ranks of the hold-still, or order and-family party which just now is the Emperor's.

Talking of his family party, there are strange

Talking of his family party, there are strange rumors affoat of its breaking up and reformation. You will not have forgotten, that when Prince Je-rome Napoleon was taken short in his military career and left the Crimea some months since explanation of the movement was "a sudden expinnation of the movement was "a studied dar"rhea's rapid force" which "so increased the
"peristaltic motion that all conceived his Imperial
"Highness in danger." This was the exoteric,
the vulgar explanation, which I have phrased as
delicately as possible by quoting the Court bulletin
of the illness of Chrononhotonthologos's queen.
It was soon rumored, however, that the Prince of the illness of Chrononhotonthologos's queen. It was soon rumored, however, that the Prince was a marplot in the camp, his tent the center of grundling and disaffection, so that Canrobert insisted upon his departure, not so much from fear that he would die in the Crimea, as that he would continue to live there. All this coming to the ears of the Emperor, who was furthermore jealous of his cousin's military ambition and possible satisfaction of it, (for Jerome is brave enough, like the other thausands of Frenchmen in the East,) latterly sent word for him to come back to Fanis. Come he must—always under pretext of his bowel-complaint, but in fact because of Canrobert's and the Emperor's. And so he is vexed, and so the Fmperor is vexed. The consequence of his vexation is that he will not come back to his State apartment in the Palais Royal, along with papa Jerome, but will take private lodgings in town. The consequence of the Emperor's vexation is, that he will adopt the Count de Morny as heir presumptive to the throne, instead of the Prince. Comb de Morny was one of the ablest accompiles in the conspiracy that overthrew the Republic and brought the present incumbent to his place on the imperial throne. Count de Morny's pilces in the conspiracy that overthrew the Republic and brought the present incumbent to his place on the imperial throne. Count de Morny's great ability as financier and politician is recognized. His relationship to the Emperor is to be recognized, and his adoption as heir to the throne is to follow. Such is a brief summary of rumors that seem hardly worthy of occupying that large space in your columns which they world require in detail. You may not think them worth this short paragraph. I record them without comment, simply as a part of town talk.

The Mariters this morning, publishes the law

The Moniteur, this morning, publishes the law ordering a levy of 140,000 men on the class of reordering a levy of 140,000 men on the class of recruitable men of 1854. Here is the measure of Napoleon's faith in the love and confidence of his people; i. e., in the popular strength of his own Government. He knows the importance of pricking on their love and confidence with bayonets. A Government that needs to be bolstered up by 400,000 soldiers, lest it incontinently topple over, can hardly be said to be firmly based. After all deductions made for the Eastern and Algerine army, about that number of armed men must be retained in France to support popular enthusiasm and confidence in his favor. Yet we are so apt to mistake a display of force for vital strength, that not only Napoleon's interested supporters, but numerous American volunteer admirers, find the Empire strong, and—some do go so far—our great Republic weak.

The chief Paris incident of the past week was a snow-fall of unusual depth and duration for Paris. It was quite the same kind of snow as you have in Nam Yest and act in itself curious or

Paris. It was quite the same kind of snow as you have in New-York, and not in itself curious or noteworthy. But what is curious to New-York eyes, is the treatment a snow-fall receives in Paris streets. No sooner is it fairly down in the Paris streets. No sooner is it fairly down in the streets than an army of sweepers, hoers, shovelers and carters, attack it with might and main, and never let it alone till they have fairly carried it off and tipped it into the Seine.

Apropos of this snow-storm: the Rev. Thomas Hale, D. D., who does the preaching at the English of the sandard streets.

glish Embassy in Paris, is recreant to his office and profession, and should have his prefixed and suf-fixed titles hacked off his name. Even as a bare Thomas Hale, he would be a bad man. I want to notify him as such in THE TRIBUNE to American Christians and honest men. You do not see the dpropos, nor the reason of my want. Well, listen:
An English gentleman, one of my friends, Mr. B.,
lost his little child last Friday. Prayers would
not bring back the dead, nor make its last sleep not bring back the dead, nor make its last sleep the sounder, nor its awakening in Christ's king-dom more glad. For the sake of the living, we wished that prayers should be said over its grave. Not knowing the residence of any Protestant eler-gyman, one of us, Mr. S., unfortunately went in search of that of the Irreverend Hale, and unfor-tunately found it, and arranged to come with a carriage for him the following morning, in order to attend the funeral. Mr. S. called with the carriage in due time on Saturday. Hale's first excla-mation on seeing this perfectly decent rosture de remiss, was: "You might have procured a decent carriage!" This pretended disciple of the Man of Sorrows-clothed in the conventional distinctive livery of his Master's Church-was not willing to livery of his Master's church—was not willing to do his Master's service in a one-horse coupé. However, he consented to get into the carriage, and after complaining of a few flakes of snow that had drifted through the window on to the cushion, he settled into his seat. When Mr. S. had inquired the preceding evening as to the cost of the desired religious services. Hale answered

had inquired the preceding evening as to the cost of the desired religious services. Hale answered that he "never made bargains." Friday morning he told Mr. S., after being informed that Mr. B. lived by his pen, and, owing to circumstances not necessary to relate here, was anything but rich at the present mement; that he "never took" less than a pound." Mr. S.—"Shall I pay you now to "Hale, (with unction)—"Yes." Accordingly, Mr. S. counted out the pieces of silver, 25 france—Hale's lowest fixed price for prayers for the dead. After this transaction was closed, and when they were within half a mile of the place of their destination, the horse fell down and broke one of the thills of the carriage. A letter-out of carriages, to whom Mr. S. applied for another, refused, with many courteous expressions of regret on learning the purpose for which it was wanted, to let one of his horses go. Apropos of the snow: Paris horses are not sharp shod. Hale refused, without courteous expressions of regret. refused, without courteous expressions of regret, to budge a step forward on foot. Go backward home on his own business, on foot, he must, and did. He is the first member of the Church mili did. He is the first member of the Church militant I ever beard of who openly declared himself to belong to the cavairy. He bade Mr. S. say to the stricken parents that he would come, if they wished, and read prayers the following Monday. And with this message Mr. S. met us as we were coming away from the grare. We had waited as long as the official undertaker could permit (he was decent in the performance of his office) for the arrival of the hired clergyman. On Monday, Hale did not come: on Tuesday, sent a servant to say that he had been prevented by a marriage service. (Nathad been prevented by a marriage service. (Nat-ural to inler that marriage services pay never less than a pound, by Hale's tariff of sacraments.) He

on learning this message—he was not at home when it was delivered to Mrs. B.—was not inclined to accept this tardy offer of cold prayers. He has, I believe, communicated a statement of the facts in this strange case of cierical impiety to the London journals. It is the only way of administering a reproof to the man Hale, and, at the same time giving a warning to unwealthy parents not to hire his religious consolation—especially when there is snow on the ground. The circumstances of this affair are becoming known, and everywhere exciting indignation toward Hale.

AMERICANS AT PARIS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Paris, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

The first Municipal Ball of the season occurred at the Hotel de Ville, on Monday evening last, and was, as usual, a grand and brilliant affair. Eight thousand guests were present, drawn from the clite of Paris society. Foreigners were almost entirely ex-cluded on this occasion, the American and English each, and these were much the largest lists granted any of the Legations. The demands for tickets by French people were said never to have been so numerous on any previous occasion, and as the Govern-ment felt much more need for the aid and sympathy of its proper subjects than for that of foreigness at this particular moment, the latter were limited. Many persons came from the distant Provinces. Some new features in the decoration of this most beautiful of all French palaces, gave to the ball of Monday night attractions of an extraordinary character. In the vast vestibule of the building, in the space between and at the side of the two grand stairways leading to the state apartments, was reproduced, in quarter size, with the perfection of faithfulness, the Cascade of St. Cloud, with its accompanying jets deau, its Dolphins and Neptunes, its green foliage and flowers, with the addition of an illumination of gas to give brilliancy and effect to the falling waters. The fairy like beauty of this scene would be difficult to describe, and adds another laurel to the already preeminent reputation of the decorative artists of Paris.

On Saturday last a grand reception, preparatory to the bails and concerts which are soon to follow, took place at the Tulleries on which occasion forty-seven Americans, about three hundred English, and, perhera, one hundred altogether of other nations, were introduced to their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress. Mr. Platt, Charge d' Affaires, introduced the Americans, and accomplished the duty in a manner which gained him the compliments of all present. Their Mejestics were exceedingly affable on the occasion, and conversed more or less with each indivi-

Chai as they were introduced.
The following is the list of Americans presented on
the occasion:
Mis PiattCincianati.
Miss Ella KirbyCincinnati.
Mr Byron Kirby, Attacha of the Legation Cincinnati.
Mr J. B Wilber, Premier Attache of Legation New York.
Mr. Bard and lady
Mr. Eaton lidy, son and daughter New-York.
Mr Eleaner Parmiey, dentist, and 2 daughters New York.
Mr J Fowler dentist
Mr Deming and lady New York.
Mr Collins New York.
Mr MortimerNew York.
Mrs and Sus Kyle New York.
Miss Fdwitta Briwn New York.
Mrs. George L. MurganNew-York
Ser Allston
Mr Foote and lady Auburn, N. Y.
Mr A H. Powers
Dr. W. A. Bradley
Mr Story and lady
Mrs. Treutman
Dr George and lady
Fr W H. Baker Boston
Dr. Vroom
The Maries and lader
Dr Livingsion
The Law as I Paul
Dr. Marigau tSouth Carolina.
D. Sawteen. New York.
Mrs and Miss Mitchell
Dr. Muerts, Dr. Jones, Mrs and Miss Withers.

the remarkable success of the loan. Not loss than 1,700,000,000 france—if we may believe the statements—have been place at the disposal of the Government, which asked no more than 500,000,000; and the-number of subscribers is 177,000-a large proportion of whom are for sums under or not much over 500

france.
Generals Pelissier, Rivet and Devilliers have left

for the Crimes.

The Monitour publishes the bill adopted by the Legislative Corps, calling out 140,000 men of the

Class of 1834.
S) mbolical of the good understanding that at present exists between France and Austria, Count Buol has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and M. Drouin del Huys has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of

with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Austria.

Pince Napoleon left Constantinople on the 12th for France, but as the state of his health is the reason assigned for his leaving the army, he will probably stay some time at Maita.

The Paris correspondent of The Times, and the correspondent of I. Independance Belge, both write that the long telked of changes in the French Ministry are said to be on the point of realization. M. Bineau, whose health is in a deplerable condition, positively retires, and M. Magne succeeds him in the department of the Finances, while M. de Ronter is to be named to that of Public Works. These changes have, however, no political signification. There is again some talk of M. de Persigny being admitted to the Cabinet without a portfolio.

SPAIN.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE. On the 19th of January a motion of want of confi-

dence in the Ministry was brought forward in the Cortes, and, after some discussion, was rejected by 38 votes against 69. Accounts from various parts of Spain give indica-

tions of an approaching Carlist insurrection. Reports are spread that Cabrera had entered Spain, but they

are, as yet, doubtful.

Senor Sevillano, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and is succeeded by M. Madoz.

BELGIUM.

The "Theater de la Monnaie," at Brussels, has been urned to the ground.

AUSTRIA.

Activity continues to be exhibited in the War De-Beron Baumgertner has resigned the Ministry of Finance and Commerce. He will be succeeded by Baron Bruck, who, in turn, will be succeeded as Minister at Constantinople by Baron Koller.

SARDINIA.

Queen Marie Adelaide, wife of the King of Sardinia, Queen Marie Acesance, when the August Stratus, died at Turin of puerperal fever, on the evening of the north, in the 33d year of her age. She was the daughter of Archduke Rainier, of Austria. The Queen Downger died but a few days previously.

CHINA.

From Our Own Correspondent SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

I will again give you some account of matters and things in these far-away ends of the earth On the 10th of October the American and English Ministers left this place in steamers for the Gulf of Pechele, hoping, by the aid of small steamers, to be able to get at least as far as Tientsin; but they found a bar at the mouth of the Peibo, which prevented them from going further. They sent communications to the Emperor and received messengers from him, who were very conciliatory. They received the promise of a special Minister being sent, in a short time, to one of the five ports, to treat with them about matters and things in general. As the Emperor now finds it so difficult to govern his own shildren, he is prepared to be more gentle with the barbarians, and Mr. McLane may get his consent to than a pound, by Hale's tariff of sacraments.) He would be ready now to come any day that the parents would fir. (intervention of high-priced marrisges and deaths, doubtless, excepted.) Mr. B. sippi, and has an untold amount of commerce.

Its valleys teem with life and vegetation. Once open, we can enter the heart of the nation—and open it will be ere long.

The two Ministers returned to this place a few

open it will be ere long.

The two Ministers returned to this place a few days ago, and the American steamer Powhatan is still in Port, but expects to start for Canton the last of this menth. The sloop-of-war Yandalia still remains here, for the protection of Americans in these warlike times. The steamer John Hanceck was left to survey the Gulf of Pechele.

The members of the Triad Society have had possession of the City of Shanghai upward of fourteen mouths. Though but a set of vagabond opium-smokers—as they have proven to be—the Imperialists have begn unable to do anything with them, and have now lengued the French with them in assisting to starve them out. Tis said the mandarins grant the French certain wharfage ground, place to build a consulate, &c., for protecting them while building a wall which is to cat off supplies. The rebels are, of course, indignant, but are very much afraid of the French marines. We hope the war will soon cease at this place, at least, as everybody is disgusted with it. Fallstaff's regiment would be very respectable compared with Chinese soldiers. There is great suffering in the city, and there will be more if the siege continues much longer.

The wealthy Chinese merchants are all now set—

lering in the city, and there will be more if the siege continues much longer.

The wealthy Chinese merchants are all now settling permanently among the foreigners for protection, and trade goes on as usual. A large number of vessels have loaded here this season with teas and silks. Exchange continues very high because the Chinese are so foolish they will take nothing but the Carolus dollar is the way of foreign money. The more internal troubles the Chinese have, the better disposed they become toward foreigners. Foreigners can go into the interior now fifty, sixty or eighty miles without molestation. The Missionaries are availing themselves of this opportunity to travel, preach and distribute the gospel extensively.

tensively.

All the information we can now get of the move All the information we can now get of the move-ments of Tai-Fing-Wang's forces, is confined to the Peking Gazettes, which generally give all the victories to the Emperor's forces. One thing is certain—he is not advancing with the same rapid-ity that he did when he first set out, and we may have a ten or twenty years' war of it. The rebels, in the vicinity of Canton, it is now thought, will not be able to take that place, as they are divided among themselves and are scattering over the country.

The weather is assuming the appearance of win-ter, and furs are in requisition. We have had no rain for a long time, but quite a heavy sand shower.

ter, and furs are in requisition. We have had no rain for a long time, but quite a heavy sand shower. The sand, it is supposed by the knowing ones, comes from the deserts of Tartary, and is very beneficial to this close soil—so wise is the arrange-

ment of Providence.

What has become of the line of steamers from
San Francisco to Shanghai? Such are the exorbitant charges of the Peninsula and Oriental
Steam Company, that even the English are beginning to say, "How we would welcome a Yankee ning to say, " How we we company in these waters."

REVOLUTION STILL PROGRESSING-QUES-TION OF THE TEA DUTIES SETTLED.

Telegraphic accounts from China, of date Decem-ber 12, mention a slight rise in the rate of exchange, ber 12, mention a slight rise in the rate of exchange, tending to increase the shipments of silver from Great Britain. The export of tea to date was 44,000,000 h, and as the total, which lately showed a deficiency, has thus reached an amount exactly equal to the export up to the corresponding period of last year, and no supplies are coming from Canton, the shipments from Foe-chow foo and Shaoghai must have been unexpectedly active. Of silk the export was 26,600 bales against 28 000 last year, and the stock at Saunghai was only 1,500 bales of inferior quality. Political sffairs in the South were in a position more critical than ever, and the Canton authorities had applied officially for assistance to the American and English Cotaule—with what result is not stated, although it is to be presumed all interference will be avoided. No produce had arrived from the interior, and the trade of the port was entirely suspended. The long-vexed question as to the payment of the arrans of export duries on tea at Shaoghai, claimed by the Imperial Government, in the absence of all power to collect them, is stated to have been settled, as for a to collect them, is stated to have been settled, as for a to collect the period of the steamship Great Britain, from The letters by the steamship Great Britain, from

mp one third.

The letters by the steamship Great Britain, from Australia, are four wacks older than those due by the overlend mail. Commercial letters were more favorable than expected, although there was some disappointment at the small amount of remittaness.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Affentic | Liverroot, Friday, Jan 18th, 1855.

The improved tone in the Corn Trade, noticed in our last Circular, continued until Thresday's market, at which a limited business resulted, at a trifling advance on Floor, Wheat and Indian Corn.

Since then, the market has been vary dull, sed to day, the improvement of Thresday was entirely jost, and our quotations are as on Friday last; in them. Philadelphia and Billimore as mederate questiffy at them. Philadelphia and Billimore as mederate questiffy at them. Philadelphia and Billimore Friday, 10 out 219. Read, 16 out, 16 out, 24 out, 16 out,

this, in retail.

this, in retail.

this, in retail.

this and likely to be lower when applies known to be on the way arrive.

COTTON, early in the week, was active, but since Tureday the chiltees in Manchester, tightness of money, and ansettled state of political affairs, have caused an entire change in feeling, and the methet closer very dull at last quotations. Sales this week 37,470 bales, of which 19,150 were American.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circula

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Atlantic | LONDON, Friday, Jan 26, 1855-5 P.M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have continued duil during the weak, with limited sales my public saction.

Monny is mobiak demand. Concounts leave off 31, 394; for money, and 31; for the account. New Dout.ans. 3/9. San Silving, 3/15 Spanish Doublooss, 16/3 paid, 78/6 saked.

Silving, 5/15 Spanish Doublooss, 16/3 paid, 78/6 saked.

Plant India Company's Bills advanced yesterday to 2/0 of Madras and Colentia, and 2/05 on Bombay. We have telegraphic advices of the Overland Mail, with the following dates: Cutta 37th, Casson Illia, and shanghal 3th December.

Cutta 37th, Casson Illia, and shanghal 3th December.

Contain L. Casson Illia, and shanghal 3th December.

Cortain firm at unchanged rates.

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This corresponding period last year: 170031 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1833. 1834. 1835 Totals 585,700,000 414,910,400 50,200,000 91,500,000

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